The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. P. RIAL, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Financial Matter, and a Valuable Reading for the Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (32 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

No money need always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1872. NO. 43.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The Postmaster is legally responsible for all losses sustained by letters not registered, and postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Thirty Days' Suspension.

What It Cost and What Resulted.

Another New Project on Foot.

Producers to Control Everything,

The Producers' Stock Company.

All Oil to be Sold at One Price Through the Company's Agency—No More "Overproduction"—Establishment of Refineries—Operation of Wells on Sunday to be Stopped.

THE PETTING DOWN MOVEMENT—COST OF THE MOVEMENT OVER TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—THE STOPPAGE ON SUNDAYS ESTIMATED TO COST FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—THE SUCCESS, TRACHINGS AND RESULTS—A BRILLIANT FUTURE ANTICIPATED.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The last week of September, 1872, will be ever memorable in the history of the great petroleum trade of Pennsylvania. It was during that week that the oil producers, with an unanimity unprecedented in the annals of any business, determined to suspend operations of every kind connected with the pumping or developing of wells for a period of thirty days, and thereby relieve themselves, if possible, from impending ruin, threatened by low prices, the South Improvement clique and its offspring. Many of our best business men doubted the feasibility, necessity, or utility of the plan. It was deemed simply impossible to control a business extending over an area of one hundred miles long by ten miles wide, in which were tens of thousands of diversified interests. Yet with but few exceptions all gave their acquiescence to the movement, which called for a sacrifice of one month's production, valued today at *two and a quarter millions of dollars;* and this, coupled with the almost certainty of injuring the wells shut down, almost if not wholly half a million more in value, some of which are certainly totally lost, besides the total suspension on all drilling wells, numbering nearly four hundred, in which an investment was made of two millions more; yet, in spite of all this, the oil producers went into it, and now the thirty days' shutting down is among the things of the past, and a great success. Mark the figures: On the 28th September oil was dull at $2 00; in one month, October 28th, all is active at $4 00. Our gallant friends across the ocean in September telegraphed, "American oil dull at 46 francs; stock very large." To-day Antwerp quotes: "Market active at 58 francs; stocks very light." New York in September reported "Market dull and inactive at 20c.; stocks heavy." To day spot and futures are eagerly sought for at 37c.

The query is, will this price be maintained after the, wells start up? From reasons hereinafter mentioned, an affirmative reply is guaranteed. Various features of the oil business detrimental to the interest of the producer have been developed by the stopping movement, which will ere long be remedied—some of which many themselves to exposure. Our late monthly reports quoted one million barrels of oil in store in the regions. This heavy stock raised the howl of "overproduction." Refiners' combinations joined in the cry, and to keep up the appearance, compelled the producers to carry the oil in the region which they had heretofore carried at their works, buying only cheap lots, which the impoverished producer was compelled to sell to meet current expenses. Production ceased, and the result is a shipment of less than 20,000 barrels a day, the entire stock of actual oil in the region is exhausted; leaving, however, a few hundred thousand barrels of proper "Pipe Line Oil," upon which the refiners rely to get back what has passed as valuable as "Confederate Scrip" except to make kites to fly from bank to bank. It is evident now that the cry of "overproduction" was a fraud, used to rob the producer. Had the production been managed, manipulated by pipe line refiners and speculators, there would have been no necessity for the stopping of the wells.

Moral innovations have been brought out in this stoppage movement which will amply repay for all the apparent losses which the producer has submitted to. Hereafter every well will be shut down on Sunday. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is one of the producers' creed, be he Jew or Gentile. In other than a moral point, this "sunday movement" will reduce the production in fifty-two Sundays more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at the present price, four millions and a half of dollars. What will the worldly business man think of this apparent waste of "precious ointment," which might have been sold and given to the poor. It has been clearly proven that the stopping movement at any cost for the benefit of their business, the oil men can not as a unit. Here is food for reflection for the speculative refiner or dealer, and a death blow to selling "short futures" at a rate, trusting to the old "bear" movement to make the sales good. The producer might shut down at the wrong time.

The producer's attention will be given to the dishonest, death-dealing refiner, who sells his 60 degrees to 70 degrees fire test oil, which is daily causing the sad wail of misery and pain, even unto death, to ascend up from once happy homes. The man who sells such home devastating fluid in unmarked cans, hands for a few extra cents a gallon, however high his position, must "shut down," not for thirty days, but forever.

The wider battalion of oil men are in battle array, and ere winter is over will have the general and State governments to back them with wise legislation. It is well known that oil at 120 degrees fire test will not explode, even when poured upon a fire from the can. Coupled with the safety to human life, it will take more crude to make 120 degrees oil, and more would be needed, while the confidence in the safety of the oil sold would increase the consumption at least twenty-five per cent. Refiners, take heed.

That ulcer, unlimited credit in the regions, is abolished, so that "wild cat" speculators, without money or character, are ruled out by every dealer. This movement alone, it is expected, will diminish development thirty per cent.

Had the production been kept up to 18,600 barrels for a year, and sold at $2 25, thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars would have been the income. Now we do not expect over 16,000 barrels per day for the next twelve months, which will readily sell at $3 per barrel as soon as the fact is known. This would yield twenty-four million of dollars, against $13,500,000 with Sunday working and "wild cat developments," showing thereby a gain of ten and a half million of dollars, with a good conscience, clear of offense against God's Holy Law.

FIVE DOLLAR OIL.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIRE TEST. NO SUNDAY LABOR, ANTI-FIRE CERTIFICATES, CASH ON THE NAIL,

Committee.

After two weeks of consideration the Producers' Council have reported the following plan for the organization of a movement to control at will the price of oil. The new company proposed to be formed in this scheme is separate and distinct from all organizations now in existence. We give the plan section by section, as printed in the papers of the oil region:

STOCK COMPANY.

I. There shall be established, under the auspices of the Council of the Petroleum Producers' Association, an organization under sanction of the laws of Pennsylvania, which shall be known as "The Petroleum Producers' Agency."

CAPITAL STOCK.

II. The capital stock shall not be less than one million dollars and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subscribed only by members of the Petroleum Producers' Association, or by such other persons as may be approved by the Council.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

III. No transfers of the shares of the capital stock shall be made on the books of the agency, except upon such conditions as the directors may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Council.

This is the usual restriction, to prevent the control of the company being bought up in hands unfriendly to it.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

IV. The business of the agency shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.

V. There shall be an Advisory Board to consist of one member elected by each local association and approved by the council. The members of the Advisory Board shall be admitted to the meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of directors except voting. Any member of the Advisory Board may be removed for any abuse of his trust or official misconduct, by a vote of three-fourths of the council at a regular meeting.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS—HOW MADE AND RECEIVED.

VI. The local associations may appoint committees to solicit and receive subscriptions to the capital stock; they may also appoint responsible trustees to receive payments on such subscriptions, to whom the subscribers shall pay at least ten per cent. upon their subscriptions at the time of subscribing. The committees of the local associations shall advise the President of the council, from day to day, of the amount of subscriptions received by them, and whenever the sum of at least one million dollars has been subscribed in good faith, and approved by the council, and the organization of the agency legally completed, subscribers shall be notified to hold the election of directors. The directors shall, as soon as practicable after their election, proceed to elect a President, a Secretary and Treasurer. The trustees, appointed by the local association to receive subscriptions, shall thereupon be required to pay over to the agency the amounts received by them on account of subscriptions to the capital stock. The agency shall not be responsible for any subscriptions paid to the trustees appointed by the local associations until the same shall have been paid over to the agency or its authorized representatives.

STOCK MAY NOT BE PAID IN OIL.

Subscriptions to the capital stock may be received, payable in oil at five dollars per barrel, delivered on the cars at the landing of the agency at the sub-agency on the line of the railways; provided, however, that no certificate of stock shall be issued in any case for which payment is made in pipe-line receipts until the oil shall have actually been received upon the order of the agency of its agents. But a good guarantee of the order shall be required from the subscriber, with an agreement that the stock shall be retained as security for the delivery of the oil on demand, and the demand shall be made within thirty days after the order for the oil is received by the agency.

PRICE AND PAYMENTS FOR OIL.

VII. Members of the Petroleum Producers Association shall sell their oil only to the agency. The agency shall purchase all the oil offered by members of the association, and shall pay therefor at least five dollars per barrel for oil of standard grade and for the heavy oil of the fifth district. Payment for oil purchased shall be made as follows: At the time the oil shall take the entire supply as fast as offered, the full market price shall be paid in cash on delivery; but at the board of directors or the council shall determine that the oil daily offered to the agency is in excess of the demand, the agency shall pay three dollars in cash and give the seller a certificate entitling him to the net proceeds of the oil when sold, less the amount advanced thereon.

REGULATING SELLING PRICE.

VIII. The agency shall sell no oil for a less price than five dollars in cash, on delivery, per barrel, without the consent of the council of the Petroleum Producers' Association.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

IX. To the redemption of the certificates, on and after the tenth of the month succeeding that in which they were issued, shall be applied the proceeds of all the oil sold and delivered during the month, less the amount advanced and the amount required to take the surplus oil. For the unpaid balance of the certificate the holder shall, upon the surrender of the same, be entitled to a tank receipt representing his interest in the amount of surplus oil in store and tankage.

COMMISSIONS AND DIVIDENDS.

X. The agency shall be entitled to receive for buying and selling oil such commissions per barrel as the council may allow, applicable first to the payment of expenses, second to the payment of dividends on the capital stock, which shall be six per cent. semi-annually, free of taxes.

REDEEMING TANK RECEIPTS.

XI. All the net proceeds of surplus oil sold shall be applied specifically to the redemption of tank receipts at their value, the surrender of which shall be at the option of the holder.

SUB-AGENCIES.

XII. The agency shall establish sub-agencies at points within the oil producing district for the receipt, storage and shipment of oil as may be necessary to facilitate the convenient and economical transportation of the business of the region, subject to the approval of the council.

STORAGE, PRICES AND CAPACITY OF BARRELS.

XIII. The agency shall provide all storage necessary to hold the oil on sale, and the surplus oil in store.

XIV. The prices on the cars of oil of the standard grade shall be uniform at all the sub-agencies on the railways within the oil producing district, provided it be practicable so to arrange with the railroads.

XV. A barrel shall be uniformly forty-two gallons.

RESTRAINING PRODUCTION.

XVI. Whenever the production of petroleum shall be permanently in excess of the demand the council of the Producers' Association shall determine what limit shall be placed upon the production, and take such measures as may be practicable, necessary and lawful to prevent the drilling of oil wells; but it shall confine its orders, so far as practicable, to prevent the starting of new wells, allowing those already in process of drilling to be completed.

A HINT TO REFINERS' COMBINATIONS.

XVII. Whenever in the opinion of the board of directors it may be advisable they may, subject to the approval of the council, provide such refining capacity as may be required to maintain the highest price for crude petroleum consistent with the consumptive demand, by

1. Regulating supply by the demand, whatever the production.

2. A steady, sure market. No fluctuations, no "corners." Producers will always know just what to expect in the market. Trade will be promoted best under a steady, safe market.

3. Regulating overproduction. This will be the subject of another article.

4. When unavoidable over production does come, it will keep the surplus off the market and prevent it breaking down prices. One thousand barrels too much will spoil the price on the whole product. This dangerous one thousand barrels excess is to be kept out of harm's way.

5. Keeping supply down to demand, the price can be at profitable, fair figures.

6. While doing all this, the agency will clear six per cent. every six months to its stockholders. By the operation that they protect themselves and secure good prices for oil, they will make twelve per cent. on their money.

This must be how the agency will control the business by very force of the inducements it offers. Controlling the business, it will make its stock very profitable, and of course a big paying investment. The test of the movement will be, at the end of seven months, whether in this section it shall be construed as to prevent the agency, with its sanction of the council, from making such temporary discrimination as may be necessary for the purpose of protecting or promoting the interests of producers by securing higher prices for crude oil, increased consumption of refined oil, or decreased margins between the price of crude and refined oil.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION.

XIX. The agency, with the approval of the council, shall use such measures as may be expedient to increase the consumption of petroleum by securing its application to new uses.

EXPERTS.

XX. The agency shall publish daily a correct statement showing the amount of oil purchased, the oil sold and the oil on hand in store, during the day; also showing the points at which the same was done and the amounts at the time in store at the various sub-agencies; also the destination of the oil sold.

XXI. The agency shall publish tri-monthly full and detailed reports of all its transactions, and in showing its condition at the date of the report; the correctness of the report shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed by the council.

XXII. A committee may be appointed by the board of directors, by the council of the Petroleum Producers' Association at any meeting, for the purpose of investigating the condition and management of the affairs of the agency. And it shall be the right and duty of such committee, duly appointed, to thoroughly investigate everything affecting the interest of the agency to examine its books, accounts and vouchers; its safes, vaults and tanks; and to make a true and faithful report of the condition and management of the affairs of the agency as they may find them. Such report shall be published at the expense of the organization which appointed the committee. It shall be the duty of the council to call such committee to be appointed with such examination and report made and published at least once in every year.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

XXIII. The agency shall establish a bureau of statistics and information which shall carefully collect and publish facts relating to the business of producing, refining, marketing and the consumption of oil in the United States, and at such times be open to the members of the Petroleum Producers' Associations, and the agency shall hold itself open for daily consultation by the agents associated with local associations.

XXIV. The foregoing constitution will be presented to the local associations to-morrow, and books of subscription opened.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Oil City *Derrick* of Saturday has a long article on the subject of the new method above proposed for conducting the oil business. It asserts that one of the "difficulties the producer of petroleum has always labored under is that he was dependent on *others for his market*, and couldn't fix the price on his product," and proceeds:

Of course, it was the producer's own fault that his business was preyed upon and injured. His own reckless selfishness developed the fatal system of "pay it alone" and refusal to unite with his neighbors to systematize the business on an intelligent basis. Its indifference to other features of the business outside of producing—these defects in his business management invited all sorts of speculators and sharks.

It looks now as if a new order of things would come about. All of the producers had an opportunity to do two needful things, through "The Petroleum Producers Agency," viz.: Regulate production. Regulate the market. The agency will be simply a producers' petroleum commission house, with abundant capital to call all the marketable oil and cash and tanks to hold all the oil not immediately marketable. The result of the whole will be:

1. Regulating supply by the demand, whatever the production.

2. A steady, sure market. No fluctuations, no "corners." Producers will always know just what to expect in the market. Trade will be promoted best under a steady, safe market.

3. Regulating overproduction. This will be the subject of another article.

4. When unavoidable over production does come, it will keep the surplus off the market and prevent it breaking down prices. One thousand barrels too much will spoil the price on the whole product. This dangerous one thousand barrels excess is to be kept out of harm's way.

5. Keeping supply down to demand, the price can be at profitable, fair figures.

6. While doing all this, the agency will clear six per cent. every six months to its stockholders. By the operation that they protect themselves and secure good prices for oil, they will make twelve per cent. on their money.

This must be how the agency will control the business by very force of the inducements it offers. Controlling the business, it will make its stock very profitable, and of course a big paying investment. The test of the movement will be, at the end of seven months, whether in this section it shall be construed as to prevent the agency, with its sanction of the council, from making such temporary discrimination as may be necessary for the purpose of protecting or promoting the interests of producers by securing higher prices for crude oil, increased consumption of refined oil, or decreased margins between the price of crude and refined oil.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION.

XIX. The agency, with the approval of the council, shall use such measures as may be expedient to increase the consumption of petroleum by securing its application to new uses.

EXPERTS.

XX. The agency shall publish daily a correct statement showing the amount of oil purchased, the oil sold and the oil on hand in store, during the day; also showing the points at which the same was done and the amounts at the time in store at the various sub-agencies; also the destination of the oil sold.

XXI. The agency shall publish tri-monthly full and detailed reports of all its transactions, and in showing its condition at the date of the report; the correctness of the report shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed by the council.

XXII. A committee may be appointed by the board of directors, by the council of the Petroleum Producers' Association at any meeting, for the purpose of investigating the condition and management of the affairs of the agency. And it shall be the right and duty of such committee, duly appointed, to thoroughly investigate everything affecting the interest of the agency to examine its books, accounts and vouchers; its safes, vaults and tanks; and to make a true and faithful report of the condition and management of the affairs of the agency as they may find them. Such report shall be published at the expense of the organization which appointed the committee. It shall be the duty of the council to call such committee to be appointed with such examination and report made and published at least once in every year.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

XXIII. The agency shall establish a bureau of statistics and information which shall carefully collect and publish facts relating to the business of producing, refining, marketing and the consumption of oil in the United States, and at such times be open to the members of the Petroleum Producers' Associations, and the agency shall hold itself open for daily consultation by the agents associated with local associations.

XXIV. The foregoing constitution will be presented to the local associations to-morrow, and books of subscription opened.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Guatemala—Twenty-three Persons Perish.

MATAMONAS, MEXICO, October 26.—Porfer C. Bliss, charge d'affaires of the United States at the City of Mexico, telegraphs to-day to Thomas J. Wilson, United States Consul at this city, that he had been informed from Oaxaca that the steamer Guatemala, of the line between Tuxpan and Vera Cruz, struck on the bar of Tarata Chopos on October 13th, and twenty three persons perished. Those saved are in Tehuantepec awaiting transportation.

Murder in House of Ill-Fame.

CINCINNATI, O., October 27.—Christopher Dorff, watchman at the National Theater, killed Richard Fallis in a house of prostitution to-night. Dorff struck Fallis with his fist twice. Fallis is a currier, and has not been here long. Dorff has been arrested.

Locomotive Engineer Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—This morning a passenger train, on the Reading railroad, near Bridesburg, collided with a coal train. Edwards, the engineer, jumped from his engine and was killed. No other casualties occurred.

"Hurry Up the Cakes,"

And be sure to put into them the proper quantity of Banner Baking Powder, and they will be Light, Sweet and Delicious. Mistakes are avoided by using this celebrated Powder, as each can contains a measure, and full directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.

Sapolio does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake,
Sapolio for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake,
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake,
Sapolio for tin ware,

&c.

Effervescing Medicines.

Bi-Carb Potassa.
Vichy Salts.
Kissingen Salts.
Nitrate of Cerium.
Magnesia Aperient.
Citrate Iron and Quinine.
Seditz Granules.
Citrate Magnesia Granules, all of English manufacture, and recommended as reliable. For sale at factory, and recommended as reliable. For sale at CLARK'S Drug Store, 103 Fifth avenue.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

No Apparent Abatement.

Business Seriously Interrupted in New York, Boston and Elsewhere.

Men Substituted for Animals in Drawing Wagons, &c.

Different Remedies Suggested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1872.

A *Star* reporter, who has visited the principal stables of the city to-day, says: We find that there are but two cases of horse sickness here in private stables. In these cases, though the symptoms seem to be the same as described in the Northern papers, yet there are some doubts whether it is the same disease. The doctor who is treating these cases is sanguine of bringing about their recovery. Since the minute descriptions of the manner in which horses are affected have been published, some of the livery men are under the impression that the same disease has been here off and on during the summer, but not in an epidemic form. The affected horses were treated for colds and safely brought through. It may be that the precautions taken to keep down bad colds prevented the spread of the disease, but most of the stable men are confident that these were cases of slight colds only. In the stables of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, where there are about four hundred horses, a number of animals within the past few weeks have shown somewhat similar symptoms to those described in the New York papers—A slight cough and running at the nose—but they were treated for colds and recovered. The President and Superintendent of the Georgetown railroad are both of the opin on that these temporary cases of sickness were caused by excessive heat and sudden changes of weather. In their stables precautionary measures are being taken by using disinfectants and paying extra care to the animals, and indeed in almost every stable, public and private, in the District extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard against the epidemic. At some of the stables yesterday it was impossible to hire a horse, even at single rates, the proprietors being unwilling to put their animals to such weather as we had then at any price. The stables of the Metropolitan and Columbia Railroad Company have escaped the disease so far, and have not a horse on the sick list.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse disease tonight is reported to be unabated. In fact the disease is said to be spreading and causing much alarm increasing. Owners of animals not seriously affected are keeping their horses in stables, giving them every care. The number of cars running decreased very considerably to-day, although this is not quite so much due to the disease as to the great inclemency of the weather, caused by the heavy rain. The Ninth avenue railroad stopped its cars, as did also the Sixth avenue, in consequence, and in showing its condition at the date of the report; the correctness of the report shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed by the council.

XXII. A committee may be appointed by the board of directors, by the council of the Petroleum Producers' Association at any meeting, for the purpose of investigating the condition and management of the affairs of the agency. And it shall be the right and duty of such committee, duly appointed, to thoroughly investigate everything affecting the interest of the agency to examine its books, accounts and vouchers; its safes, vaults and tanks; and to make a true and faithful report of the condition and management of the affairs of the agency as they may find them. Such report shall be published at the expense of the organization which appointed the committee. It shall be the duty of the council to call such committee to be appointed with such examination and report made and published at least once in every year.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

XXIII. The agency shall establish a bureau of statistics and information which shall carefully collect and publish facts relating to the business of producing, refining, marketing and the consumption of oil in the United States, and at such times be open to the members of the Petroleum Producers' Associations, and the agency shall hold itself open for daily consultation by the agents associated with local associations.

XXIV. The foregoing constitution will be presented to the local associations to-morrow, and books of subscription opened.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Oil City *Derrick* of Saturday has a long article on the subject of the new method above proposed for conducting the oil business. It asserts that one of the "difficulties the producer of petroleum has always labored under is that he was dependent on *others for his market*, and couldn't fix the price on his product," and proceeds:

Of course, it was the producer's own fault that his business was preyed upon and injured. His own reckless selfishness developed the fatal system of "pay it alone" and refusal to unite with his neighbors to systematize the business on an intelligent basis. Its indifference to other features of the business outside of producing—these defects in his business management invited all sorts of speculators and sharks.

It looks now as if a new order of things would come about. All of the producers had an opportunity to do two needful things, through "The Petroleum Producers Agency," viz.: Regulate production. Regulate the market. The agency will be simply a producers' petroleum commission house, with abundant capital to call all the marketable oil and cash and tanks to hold all the oil not immediately marketable. The result of the whole will be:

1. Regulating supply by the demand, whatever the production.

2. A steady, sure market. No fluctuations, no "corners." Producers will always know just what to expect in the market. Trade will be promoted best under a steady, safe market.

3. Regulating overproduction. This will be the subject of another article.

4. When unavoidable over production does come, it will keep the surplus off the market and prevent it breaking down prices. One thousand barrels too much will spoil the price on the whole product. This dangerous one thousand barrels excess is to be kept out of harm's way.

5. Keeping supply down to demand, the price can be at profitable, fair figures.

6. While doing all this, the agency will clear six per cent. every six months to its stockholders. By the operation that they protect themselves and secure good prices for oil, they will make twelve per cent. on their money.

This must be how the agency will control the business by very force of the inducements it offers. Controlling the business, it will make its stock very profitable, and of course a big paying investment. The test of the movement will be, at the end of seven months, whether in this section it shall be construed as to prevent the agency, with its sanction of the council, from making such temporary discrimination as may be necessary for the purpose of protecting or promoting the interests of producers by securing higher prices for crude oil, increased consumption of refined oil, or decreased margins between the price of crude and refined oil.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION.

XIX. The agency, with the approval of the council, shall use such measures as may be expedient to increase the consumption of petroleum by securing its application to new uses.

EXPERTS.

XX. The agency shall publish daily a correct statement showing the amount of oil purchased, the oil sold and the oil on hand in store, during the day; also showing the points at which the same was done and the amounts at the time in store at the various sub-agencies; also the destination of the oil sold.

XXI. The agency shall publish tri-monthly full and detailed reports of all its transactions

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

PROBABLY not less than seven million bushels of coal had departed up to last evening, by the present "rise." Shipments will be made for several days yet, and the run promises to be a successful one.

IT SEEMS to be understood that Justice NELSON will soon retire from the Supreme Court on his life pension, he having reached the age of seventy years. To New York the appointment appears to be conceded. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and Judge WOODWARD are mentioned in this connection, as is also Senator CONKLING, who, however, is ineligible from having been a Senator when the salaries of the judges were increased.

THE ordinance providing for the equalization of taxes for city purposes passed finally in Common Council on Saturday afternoon, and is now a law. The vote shows that there was but a small majority opposed to the measure, which is generally regarded as just in principle, but concerning the practical operations of which many very intelligent men express grave doubts. It may possibly exhibit imperfections; indeed, it could hardly be expected otherwise.

IN the COMMERCIAL appeared one of the earliest exposures of Consul General BUTLER'S operations at Alexandria, in the form of a letter from Mr. STRAUS, formerly of Pittsburgh, then and now in Egypt. To Shield BUTLER, this gentleman's statement was denounced as little less than a tissue of falsehoods. To-day we print a complete authentication of his statement, with many additional facts relative to BUTLER, which will leave no doubt in the mind of the reader concerning the merits of the controversy. We are glad to be able to say that BUTLER is not, and for sometime has not been, in the service of the United States.

HOPE we don't intrude, but isn't it about time for the *Post* to give just one blast for GREELEY? The time is short—only one week—and considering that the Democratic organ has not yet made a square, earnest dash for the candidate it has been professing to support, it must be vigilant, if it intends to do so at all. Therefore, as we would not wish to think that the *Post* has all the time been secretly wishing it not plotting for GREELEY'S defeat, we hope to see it affording proof of its fidelity by a "ringing appeal" to the faithful. Perhaps the *Post*, thinking that such an appeal will answer just as well after as before the election, is only taking its time. In such a view it would probably be right; but something is due to the whims of Mr. GREELEY, who might, for the looks of the thing, if nothing else, prefer to see the *Post* come out before the election.

THE leaders in the GREELEY movement are consoling themselves as best they can, in view of the defeat which awaits their cause. "They," that is, the leaders, says the Springfield *Republican*, "may be outvoted in this election. Most likely they will be. But, all the same, they are men of large brain, of wide experience, of stainless personal integrity, of a patriotism that is not the less fervent for being enlightened. They represent the best side of American character and American politics. The Liberal movement is at least fortunate in its leaders." If this claim for the leaders was not so totally the reverse of the fact, it might be the source of some consolation. It assuredly is to the people are all fools, the GREELEY leaders statesmen and patriots. This reasoning is of a piece of the GREELEY advocacy thoughout.

FROM the comments of the London *Times* and other English papers on the decision by Emperor WILLIAM in favor of the United States in the San Juan question, it is evident that the average English mind is sensible that its country is not having a good run of luck in the settlement of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. According to the way the *Times* puts it, there must exist something in the nature of conspiracy against Great Britain on the part of most of other nations; for although the United States have won in every instance at the Court of Arbitration, and the verdict been sustained by the sentiment of nations, yet the *Times* will acquiesce only for the sake of peace, and such like magnanimous considerations. The fact is, and it is precisely this that offends: the result of the first trial at abitration—the impartial ascertainment of the facts and intelligent consideration thereof—has hurt English pride as well as pocket, for it has made that country conspicuous for doing and sticking to wrong things on false principles.

FURTHER encouraging proof of the fact that the sympathies of the German element in this country are—notwithstanding the defection of some of their heretofore most trusted and honored leaders—substantially with the great party under whose policy themselves, in common with all classes and conditions of men, have advanced and prospered, is shown in the ringing resolution unanimously passed by the German National Republican Convention held the other day in New York, in which twenty-four States of the Union were represented. This resolution pledged the hearty and vigorous support of that important element of our population to the candidates of the Republican party, and promised the most strenuous exertions to increase its majorities in all the loyal States of the Union. A stinging rebuke was at the same time administered to the "over-ambitious and unscrupulous leaders," such as SCHURZ and others, who had endeavored to entice them into the support of candidates and doctrines "antagonistic to their better judgment." Our German fellow citizens are evidently fully aroused. Let their patriotic example be copied by those who are to the manor born.

WHILE we have no intention of attempting to instruct Democrats as to their duty at the ensuing election, yet, in view of the offensive tone which the Pittsburgh *Post* and other coalition papers have held, and continue to hold, with regard to such members of that organization as do not propose to suffer themselves to be bartered like cattle or intimidated by the bludgeons of GREELEY'S drill-sergeants, it is not improper to remind honest and intelligent Democrats of these things: That the convention which nominated him did so upon the the sole ground of his supposed availability. That, therefore, no man who does not believe it possible for him to be elected is under any obligation whatever to vote for him, since such vote could not possibly be cast without involving, to a greater or less extent, a sacrifice of principle. That the plea of availability is no longer valid, for the reason that, with the exception of Georgia, he has been repudiated by the people in all the elections which have yet been held; and that the results of the October struggle have made it clear that his defeat in November is foreordained. The question, then, for consistent Democrats to consider is whether they will vote for a candidate who, in addition to being notoriously unfit for the office for which he was nominated, is also already beaten. That is to say—is it worth their while to violate their convictions, when it is absolutely certain that it can do no good?

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of the corporators of the Financial Board of the Centennial Commission has been called to assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of November, for the purpose of designating the places at which subscriptions to the capital stock of the Board shall be received, and to take such other action concerning the forwarding of the enterprise as may be needed. The object of the meeting ought certainly to secure the attendance of every member of the Board. Congress, it will be remembered, at its last session authorized the creation of a Centennial Board of Finance, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, for the purpose of affording the people of every section of the country the privilege and opportunity of contributing to make the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and the International Exposition to be connected therewith, the grand, comprehensive success for which the occasion calls. The act requires the Centennial Commission to open books for subscription in all the States and Territories of the Union, and the meeting in question is for the purpose, among other things, of selecting the places at which such subscriptions shall be received in our own State. It is to be hoped that it may have the effect of arousing the good people of Philadelphia and the country to greater enthusiasm concerning the noble project than they have as yet exhibited. Apart from the patriotic character of the undertaking, and from the inspiring fact that it is intended to show to other nations the splendid progress which the young Republic of the West has made during the first century of its existence, it should be borne in mind, by the people of Philadelphia especially, that it will be a permanent institution for that city, and that, while the question of pecuniary returns ought not to enter into the consideration of the subject at all, yet, looked at even in the light of a mere financial investment, they will be richly repaid for any outlay, however liberal, they may make by way of provision for the preliminary steps of the undertaking. There is no doubt whatever that the people of the different States and Territories will come up to the support of the movement in the most prompt and generous manner, whenever the subscription books are opened. Before this is done, however, Philadelphia ought to have all the pioneer work of the matter thoroughly completed and arranged.

MR. PEIXOTTO AND HIS SCHEME.

In Roumania, the seat of those savage persecutions of the Jews, which have so long excited the horror and enlisted the sympathy of humane people in Western Europe and the United States, the interposition of the American government in behalf of the sufferers is reported to have produced very lively disgust. As readers remember, the extent of American interposition consisted in the appointment, about two years ago, of Mr. PEIXOTTO, an Israelite, as United States Consul at Bucharest. As there is absolutely no trade and very little intercourse of any kind between this country and Roumania, no reason existed for the appointment, except the desire, on the part of the United States, to exert its influence for the protection of the persecuted Jews. In taking the step President GRANT and the Secretary of State were, of course, well aware that the mere name of the great republic would command little if any respect among a population so remote and so ignorant, and direct interference by force, either for the rescue of the Israelites or for the punishment of their adversaries, was out of the question. It seems, however, that Mr. PEIXOTTO, who is admitted on all hands to be a thoroughly capable man of high character, has made his official presence in Bucharest felt to a degree which calls forth bitter complaints on the part of the Roumanian Christians.

They allege that, in taking the Jewish side, the American government has acted upon purely *ex parte* statements, and in ignorance of the real nature of the quarrel. So far as religion enters into the feud, they insist that it was the Jews who displayed intolerance, while the Christians practiced admirable forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. But they say that, for the most part, neither religious prejudice nor hatred of race has anything to do with the difficulty. They charge the Israelites, mere immigrants in the land, with various crimes and vices which would render the members of any race and the professors of any creed objects of hatred and persecution, especially among a people so illiterate as the Roumanians are conceded to be, even by their apologists. Most of these charges refer to those sharp and irregular modes of getting money, by which many Christians as well as Jews make themselves odious in most countries. Two of the charges laid against the Israelites of Roumania deserve specification. One of these charges is that they combine the business of the money-lender with the business of retailing strong drink and inveigle simple farmers into ruinous borrowing; and another charge is that many of them are constantly traversing the country as the disguised agents of Turkish slave dealers. Against the propriety of American interference it is alleged that the Christian powers which hold a protectorate over Roumania have not thought proper to interpose in favor of the Jews for the obvious reason that they comprehend the difficulty of the subject. Having listened to both sides, and seeing the justice of the Christian complaints, they refuse to protect people whose own acts have brought their sorrows upon them. On the other hand, it is alleged that the American government having heard only the grievances of the Israelites, and knowing nothing of the provocation which led to them, has unjustly and injudiciously made the cause its own. In this the people are all fools, the GREELEY leaders statesmen and patriots. This reasoning is of a piece of the GREELEY advocacy throughout.

FROM the comments of the London *Times* and other English papers on the decision by Emperor WILLIAM in favor of the United States in the San Juan question, it is evident that the average English mind is sensible that its country is not having a good run of luck in the settlement of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. According to the way the *Times* puts it, there must exist something in the nature of conspiracy against Great Britain on the part of most of other nations; for although the United States have won in every instance at the Court of Arbitration, and the verdict been sustained by the sentiment of nations, yet the *Times* will acquiesce only for the sake of peace, and such like magnanimous considerations. The fact is, and it is precisely this that offends: the result of the first trial at abitration—the impartial ascertainment of the facts and intelligent consideration thereof—has hurt English pride as well as pocket, for it has made that country conspicuous for doing and sticking to wrong things on false principles.

FURTHER encouraging proof of the fact that the sympathies of the German element in this country are—notwithstanding the defection of some of their heretofore most trusted and honored leaders—substantially with the great party under whose policy themselves, in common with all classes and conditions of men, have advanced and prospered, is shown in the ringing resolution unanimously passed by the German National Republican Convention held the other day in New York, in which twenty-four States of the Union were represented. This resolution pledged the hearty and vigorous support of that important element of our population to the candidates of the Republican party, and promised the most strenuous exertions to increase its majorities in all the loyal States of the Union. A stinging rebuke was at the same time administered to the "over-ambitious and unscrupulous leaders," such as SCHURZ and others, who had endeavored to entice them into the support of candidates and doctrines "antagonistic to their better judgment." Our German fellow citizens are evidently fully aroused. Let their patriotic example be copied by those who are to the manor born.

WHILE we have no intention of attempting to instruct Democrats as to their duty at the ensuing election, yet, in view of the offensive tone which the Pittsburgh *Post* and other coalition papers have held, and continue to hold, with regard to such members of that organization as do not propose to suffer themselves to be bartered like cattle or intimidated by the bludgeons of GREELEY'S drill-sergeants, it is not improper to remind honest and intelligent Democrats of these things: That the convention which nominated him did so upon the the sole ground of his supposed availability. That, therefore, no man who does not believe it possible for him to be elected is under any obligation whatever to vote for him, since such vote could not possibly be cast without involving, to a greater or less extent, a sacrifice of principle. That the plea of availability is no longer valid, for the reason that, with the exception of Georgia, he has been repudiated by the people in all the elections which have yet been held; and that the results of the October struggle have made it clear that his defeat in November is foreordained. The question, then, for consistent Democrats to consider is whether they will vote for a candidate who, in addition to being notoriously unfit for the office for which he was nominated, is also already beaten. That is to say—is it worth their while to violate their convictions, when it is absolutely certain that it can do no good?

THE CLOSING WEEK.

This is the closing week of the great campaign. It was quite natural that a period of rest and quiet should succeed the arduous labors and the splendid victory of the Republican party in the struggle over the October States. But now the time has come for the final forward movement of the whole line. Strong as the great party of the nation is, it cannot afford to incur any unnecessary risks. There is no doubt of the fact that the managers of the coalition are every day deriving courage from their belief that Republicans are off their guard, nor that they are straining every nerve to spring upon us a disastrous surprise. There is always danger in overconfidence, and it is to be apprehended that the expectation of an easy victory may lead some Republicans to relax their vigilance and perhaps absent themselves from the polls, under the impression that in any event the election of General GRANT is certain. Herein lies the only danger that can threaten, and this it is which makes the necessity for unfaltering energy and hard, practical work all the more urgent and imperative. The failure of a single Republican in each township to cast his vote, would, in some States, decide the battle against us, and to that extent imperil the whole final result. Let no man who values the best welfare and prosperity of his country fail to be up and doing from now until the closing of the polls on the fifth of November.

THE London *Times* was recently the victim of a most audacious hoax. A gentleman signing himself "H. L. R." wrote a glowing letter of a column, describing the adventures of himself and a party of tourists in ascending and descending "Mount Iseran, which all travelers on the road from Turin to Aosta know so well." The peak had never been ascended before, and the narrative of the correspondent's adventures was somewhat exciting. Next day, however, a host of authorities hastened to expose the delusion. No such peak as that described existed, save in the writer's imagination.

HERE is another wail from the agriculturists. The farmers of Oxford county, Maine, are discouraged; they cannot harvest their corn; potatoes are light and rotting; apples do not bring enough to pay for harvesting them, and thousands of bushels will rot.

AFTER much deliberation, the people of Indianapolis have come to the conclusion that a grain elevator will be a good thing for the town, and have subscribed $100,000 toward the erection of one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Of the four fine iron steamers being built for the American Steamship Company, by the Messrs. Cramp & Son, the second is nearly finished and ready for launching. These vessels, as are after the central belt of States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are all the same in design, dimensions, material, etc.

Manitoba, we have the authority of Canadian papers for saying, manifests an inclination to forsake British allegiance and ally herself with the United States. The blunders connected with the administration of Dominion authority in the Province have developed a strong American feeling, apart from what is incident to a considerable infusion of Americans in the population.

The fifth biennial meeting of the national conference of the Unitarian Churches is in session in Boston, with five hundred and seventy-three delegates present. The reports show encouraging progress of Unitarianism throughout the country.

The clamor for railway reform has began in Europe. Although sleeping cars have been an American institution for many years, no European State except Russia has adopted them. A London paper points to the fact that "half-peopled America and barbarous Russia provide for travelers what cultured southern and western Europe refuses them."

It is a rather curious fact that twelve of the seventeen conductors belonging the Railway Conductors' Life Insurance Company who have died during the last year were victims of consumption.

A new ocean steamship company has been formed in Italy. The vessels composing it will run between the ports of the Orient and Italy. It is the intention of the projectors to take advantage of the Suez Canal in the voyage to the East.

Boston has been tearing down an old church. It was a revolutionary land mark, and bore the dint of British cannon balls, and with such reluctance do the old bricks part from each other that the process has been going on a year or more, and is not completed yet.

The Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department testifies that he has never known a solid wooden post to be so burned through as to lose its bearing before a fire could be put out; and believes that timber is better for building than either iron or stone, as now used.

The lumbering business in Northern Maine and New Hampshire is exceedingly brisk, and unusually extensive preparations are being made for "logging" this winter.

The Boston *Gazette* says that the young ladies of that city can quote Goethe and Schiller fluently, but cannot quote a single couplet of Pope, nor tell whether Washington Irving was an Englishman or an American.

A Maryland paper tells a story of a large black bass caught in the Potomac river near Harper's Ferry, to which was attached a dead king fisher, with its talons firmly imbedded in the back of the fish. Strong fish, these bass.

There is in session in Paris an International Conference, which has for its object the establishment of a standard system of weights and measures which shall be generally adopted by all nations.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* recommends the introduction from South America of an insect known as the terrier ant to destroy the cotton and boll worm in the Southern States. This ant is harmless to vegetation, but makes short work of any insect or small animal which encroaches on its premises.

Recent geological surveys of the new Territories of the far West have revealed the very important fact that the known coal deposits of the Rocky Mountain region extend over an area of upward of two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, in strata varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness.

A Western paper tells a story of a radish two feet by nine inches and seventeen pounds in weight. Wanted, somebody to swallow it.

The latest development of American industry is in Paducah, Kentucky. Meal is sold only sixty cents a bushel, and lard twelve and a half cents a pound; consequently a compromise has been effected by stirring a great deal of the former into a very little of the latter and selling it for the pure article.

The report of a change in Japanese policy, is verified by more recent advices. The authorities have notified foreigners residing outside of foreign settlements to returns at once, and Japanese have been forbidden to lease premises to them.

We realize the immense importance of Louisiana fibers. The stock of the banana can be converted into paper, and may be made valuable for that purpose. The century plant, or aloe, the palmetto leaf, stock and all, okra stock and fiber, cotton stalks, cane bagasse, several wild grasses, wild cane, or reed cane and ramie, all make good paper stock. Louisiana could load fleets of vessels with these materials.

Such is the thirst for scientific information among all classes in Boston that it has been found necessary to discontinue the free exhibitions of the museum of the National History Society because so many visitors would take specimens away with them for study at home.

Here is a joke almost good enough for Sheridan. Somebody in Kansas attempted to inclose a public road which ran through his farm, and somebody else said, "it was one of the plainest cases of highway robbery he ever heard of."

The geological changes of the earth are sufficiently illustrated by those of our own period. Fifteen years ago Far Rockaway was a fine beach. Within that time the waves and winds have thrown up a sand island five miles long a few hundred yards from shore, and completely cut it off from the surf; last winter this island was connected by the same agencies with the main land, and now a second island is being made outside the first.

Indian affairs are becoming more and more complicated. A perfidious chief has eloped with a Detroit gentleman's wife, and a disappointed squaw has sued a leading merchant of Olympia for breach of promise.

The town of Sterling, Illinois, has hit upon a sterling temperance measure. It has passed an ordinance providing that if the windows or doors of drinking saloons shall be obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within, the proprietor shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty dollars.

Cleveland enjoyed a sensation the other day in the marriage of a couple of deaf mutes. The ceremony was performed by signs, the couple being made as "unspeakably happy" as though their vows were made audible.

The saddest instance of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man who refused another from a watery grave only to find that instead of his long lost brother, it was a person to whom he owed three dollars and a half for turnips.

The co-education of the sexes is making remarkable headway in this country. Four colleges in New England, among them the University of Vermont; Cornell University, in New York; and Swartmore College, in Pennsylvania; Oberlin and Antioch Colleges, in Ohio; the State Universities of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, make no distinctions on account of sex.

Colorado has caught the diamond fever, and professes to have discovered a deposit of the gems which rivals the famous Diamond Valley of Sindbad the Sailor.

"Alaska boas" are announced by furriers. This gives color to the statement made by a recent traveller in the Yellowstone region concerning rattlesnakes with hair on them.

The Grand Jury at Indianapolis is indicting people who bet on the election.

There were many exhibitions of pluck by the sufferers by the late shocking Eastern Railroad accident. One stout gentleman, whose leg was badly crushed, and that in a most painful manner, calmly smoked a cigar while his mutilated limb was being dressed.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune*, of the 16th inst., says that snow storms are of daily and nightly occurrence in the mountain cities.

Two overgrown asses in Atlanta, Georgia, while laboring under a violent attack of chivalry, established their claim to the title by shooting at one another in an honorable way last week. Unfortunately only one was wounded.

The horse distemper now raging has called forth a multitudes of remedies. The conundrum having been propounded wherewith shall this pestilence be stayed, scores of shrewd Odipuses rush forward with their answers. But yesterday it was said there is no cure; to-day some hundreds of nostrums are proposed.

Wheat crop reports, as summed up by the Department of Agriculture, are, on the whole, favorable and indicative of a good average crop. The States west of the Mississippi show the largest increase over previous crops, and the central line of production was never so far to the westward.

The German holders of the Georgia State bonds, issued in aid of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad have organized to enforce payment of the interest or to foreclose the mortgage.

A national convention of breeders of short-horn cattle is to be held at Indianapolis on the 27th of November.

One result of the late Franco-Prussian war was to add a fresh impetus to the popularity of champagne as a drink. When the Germans overran the champagne districts of France they found there no wine so delicious that, now they have got back to Germany, they cannot do without it. Champagne is in more demand than ever.

There are twenty-two persons accused of murder in the county jail in New York City awaiting trial or final decision of the courts upon trials already had. One has been nearly eighteen months in jail; another over nine months, and the others mostly from four to six months.

Cleveland has recently enlarged its boundaries by annexing the village of East Cleveland, covering an area of five miles of territory, including a large public park, and containing 6,000 inhabitants. By this acquisition Cleveland's total population is increased to about 129,000, and its taxable property to $73,197,333.

The North Carolina rice fields, comprising the richest lands in the State, and capable of producing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of rice a year, are all covered with reeds and bushes, their ditches filled with mud, their dykes rotted away, and rice is no longer a staple product or an article of export.

Chicago women have resolved in solemn conclave that "the absolute chastity of the people is attainable," and are preparing a crusade against crime which will probably drive it shrinking to the ends of the earth, after which a cordial invitation will be extended to the millennium to participate in future mundane festivities.

THE champions of free whisky on Sunday and that of the temperance cause are at swords points in Chicago. Both parties hold meetings almost daily. The *Times* gives a full report of the affairs of both sides, and in a late issue headed its article with these lines: "In Battle Array—The Legions of Vice and Virtue in Full Fighting Trim—An Uproarious Demonstration of Guzzlers at Turner Hall—As Unexpectable a Mob of Brawlers as Ever Broke the City's Peace—Inflammatory Harangues, and a Series of Seditious Resolutions—A Grand Gathering of Temperance Workers at Unity Church—A Similar Successful Assemblage in the South Division —Lesser Items from the Whisky War—The Soakers in Council," etc.

IT is said that Thomas C. Fields, of the Tammany Ring, sailed for Havana about a week before the time fixed for his trial, and that he will probably take up his residence on one of the West India islands. The extradition treaties between Spain and this country and between England and this country do not cover the charge preferred against Fields, so that he is secure in his new home. His bail have not yet been prosecuted to recover the amount of their bond.

FRAUDS IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Address of the Union Republican Committee.

The liberal and Democratic press have been making a great deal of noise about alleged frauds committed by Republicans in Luzerne county, ignoring the fact that when these men were brought before a legal tribunal no one could be found with sufficient hardihood to appear against them, the conspiracy thus falling through. The Republican County Committee have issued an address, in which, after detailing the manner of frauds committed by the Confederates, by which they secured a majority of 1,500 votes in four precincts of Scranton with a full registry of but 800 votes, they say:

"This catalogue of crimes against the ballot culminated in a forgery and alteration of the returns, to count in their candidates, defeated notwithstanding the monstrous frauds perpetrated at the polls. You indignantly rebuked this crime on the whole people, and your committee promptly took all the necessary steps to mete out to the offenders the punishment which shall be due them after full investigation, in the criminal and civil courts. This investigation will be thoroughly and unrelentingly pursued in the courts and before the Legislature. Baffled and alarmed, the skilful engineers of this wicked scheme are endeavoring to divert attention from their crimes, and avoid the consequences of their infamy, by instituting counter actions—the fruits of perjury and subornation of perjury—against several members of your committee and their active Republican friends. You may rest well assured that your friends thus assailed court the inquiry, defy their accusers, and will thoroughly vindicate themselves before all judicial tribunals and at the bar of public opinion."

PERSONAL.

The old Dickens separation scandal has again been brought before the British public by the action of the present Charles Dickens. Rumor says that in Mr. Forster's second volume of the "Life of Dickens," which it was announced would appear shortly, the biographer throws the whole blame of the unhappy separation upon Mrs. Dickens. To this Mr. Charles Dickens objects, and it is said insists that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," shall be told concerning the matter, and the causes which led to it. Some of the English papers, commending Mr. Dickens's course, intimate that Mr. Forster's worship for his idol degenerates into fanaticism, and that he will see anything wrong in any action of the object of his adoration. No one who knows Mr. Forster, however, will believe him capable of WILFULLY injuring an innocent woman, and it is more probable that he is blinded by his love for Dickens than inspired by any unfriendliness toward his wife.

France has just lost two of her famous men—Theophile Gautier, a poet and novelist, and Jaques Babbet, one of the ablest scientific men of Europe. Both of these distinguished French scholars have died within a day or two.

Little Jesse, son of the President, got lost in New York on Wednesday, and could not be found for nearly an hour.

There are only eight rabbis in the United States who preach to Jewish congregations in the English language. These are Drs. Gutheim, Vivaler, and Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York; Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati; two brothers Jacobs, one in Philadelphia, the other in New Orleans; and Rev. George Brown, of Evansville, Ind.

A correspondent says of two of the women of the Women's Tea Company: "Miss King is a stout, robust looking lady, with a complexion bronzed by outdoor life. She has made a large fortune in various business enterprises, having been, among other things, a successful real estate speculator, and has never lost a dollar by her own transactions. She scorns the idea of talking about woman's rights, but stood on going out into the world and taking them, as she has done. Miss Thurston is the elder sister of Miss King in personal appearance, being tall, slight in figure, with a pale face and rather delicate features. Madame dresses in good taste, and, although a discarder of fashions, is neither a figure for a fashion plate, nor yet a fright, as reformers are apt to be, *entre in appearance.*"

The subjoined curious document has been exhumed from the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Journal* for March 9, 1819: The friends of science can be respectfully informed that a private academy has lately been established in the neighborhood of Major William Alexander, Mr. William Walker, and Col. William E. Adams, in Putnam county, on a site obtained from Francis Ward, Esq., not far from Gardner's Ferry, and will go into operation on the 19th of April. The academy edifice, which will be ready for the reception of students by that day, will be spacious and commodious, and is adapted to the accommodation of 60 to 100 scholars, in two schools. The rector, Mr. William H. Seward, is late from Union College, New York, from which institution he comes highly recommended as a young gentleman of good moral character and distinguished industry and literary acquirements. By order of the trustees.

A new story in regard to Mr. Lincoln is that when questioned in regard to some of the witticisms attributed to him, such as "Grant and the whisky," etc., he laughed and said: "The papers make me smarter than I am; I have said none of those things, with the exception, I will say, when I had the small-pox, 'Now let the office-seekers come, for at last I have something I can give to all of them.'"

The most interesting incident occurred the other day before the Southern Claims Commissioners: In the hearing of the claim of Mrs. Anna M. Fitzhugh, a colored man named Ward, an old fami, ly servant, was put upon the stand to prove the loyalty of the claimant, and he recited many instances of Mrs. F.'s loyalty, and among others the following: One morning in April, 1861, Colonel Lee (afterward Major General Lee, of the Confederate forces) came up to Mrs. Fitzhugh's house to see her. He informed him that she had only just risen from her bed, and being at the time in ill health. "Give my love to her," said Colonel Lee, "and tell her I am going to Richmond." When Mrs. F. arose that afternoon Colonel Lee's visit, and she replied, "Oh, I am sorry that such a good man would take up such a bad cause."

Those Paper Car-Wheels.

The Connecticut River Railroad Company is about introducing, for trial, a set of paper car wheels under the forward truck of one of its engines. These wheels have been known to car builders for some time, but the demand for them has been moderate on account of their cost, notwithstanding the universally admitted fact that they are safe and easy going. The wheels are patented by J. M. Allen, and are manufactured by the American paper car wheel company at Pittsford, Vt. They are manufactured by bringing a pressure of 300 tons upon pieces of common straw paper, which forces them into a compact mass, when it is turned perfectly round and the hub forced into a hole in the center, this requiring a pressure of 35 tons weight. The hub is of steel and has a ¾ inch level upon its inner edge, thus allowing the paper lining to be forced in, a tight pressure being required in the process. Two iron plates, one upon each side of the paper, are bolted together, which prevents the possibility of the fillings coming out. The tire rests upon the paper rim, partaking of elasticity in consequence. Although these wheels are much more expensive than those in common use, the patentee claims them to be cheaper in the end, as they wear longer, injure the track less, and run with less noise than wheels of any other description. They are already used on some of the Pullman palace cars, where their performance seems to justify Mr. Allen's claims.

A Musical Duel.

[From the New York Times.]

It has often been said that people must go abroad to learn that is passing in their immediate neighborhood, and there can be no doubt that all sorts of curious occurrences, which neither Americans nor Englishmen are aware of, take place in their respective communities, to be discovered only by the argus-eyed agents of the Parisian press. Thus we read in one of those enterprising organs that a duel of a perfectly unique description, and of which we had never heard one word, has lately taken place among the vile. Two musicians, having had a furious quarrel, resolved on the novel, ingenious, and eminently technical course of settling their differences by a battle on the piano. They played for forty-eight hours, without taking food or drink! Having commenced with pieces of a sedate character, they passed on to waltzes, and thence to operatic music. The last piece played the *Miserere* in the "Trovatore," five hundred and eighty times, and was commenced the first five hundred and eighty-first performance of the same which he sank to rise no more. The other was conveyed to the hospital, his life being despaired of, and the four accomplices suffering from *"obstruction musicale,"* a disease which we should guite is not new to them. Now not one word of this has apparently reached the ears of the most pushing of interviewing of our own reporters.

Some of the papers, of which there are several, published in the Indian Territory, which have heretofore opposed the admission of that country into the Union as a State, are now beginning to favor it, upon the ground that the people have reached the point where the old order of things has come to an end, and that the sooner the change, which is inevitable at some period in the future, is made, the better for all concerned. As late as eighteen months ago there was not a mile of railroad completed in all that country; now there are upwards of three hundred miles in operation; while the great changes that are constantly being made in the commercial and business concerns of the tribes, demand, it is held, corresponding modifications of its governmental relations. It will be remembered that one of the various bills last winter introduced into Congress for the organization of a territorial government over this country, was, after a thorough examination, reported upon favorably by the House Committee on Territories, and made the special order for an early day during the next session, when the whole subject will come up for consideration. The change of opinion which, it is evident, has taken place, while bearing on among the tribes themselves, will naturally have some weight in determining the final disposition of the matter.

THE Vienna Exposition Building will be much larger than any structure ever erected for a similar purpose. The most imposing portion of the building will consist of an immense rotunda or dome three hundred and fifty-four feet in diameter, and two hundred and seventy-five feet high. In order to form a comparison with the other edifices, it may be stated that the span of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is one hundred and fifteen feet, and of St. Peter's, Rome, one hundred and sixty-one feet. The span of the dome of the Exhibition Building in London in 1862 was one hundred and seventy-four feet. The rotunda of the Vienna Exposition Building forms the center of the gallery of the main nave, which is eighty-two feet wide and 2,965 feet long. The entire space to be occupied amounts to 9,783,909 square yards. The space of the London Exhibition Building of 1851 amounted to 94,990 square yards; of the London Exhibition of 1862 to 222,316 square yards, and of the Paris Exposition of 1867 to 527,645 square yards.

THE Philadelphia *Commercial List* makes the statement that last week considerable excitement was caused among grain merchants in that city by the notice given by one of the railroad officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that all cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours of notice of their arrival at West Philadelphia, or a charge of $2 per day will be made for each car until the return of the empty car. And all this, too, when the consignee cannot obtain control of the car. This is a most tyrannical, unjust and unwarranted demand upon what merchants, says the *List*, and, if persisted in, must ultimately drive from our city the larger portion of this business.

THE lumbering business in Northern Maine and New Hampshire is brisk, and unusually extensive preparations are being made for "logging" this winter. Good prices and ready markets are anticipated, as timber is becoming more difficult to reach, and the demand exceeds the supply. Thousands of acres which have never been "skimmed over" will be gone through with more thoroughly this season.

THE London *Times*, commenting on the certain outlook of the Presidential contest in this country, makes this truthful remark: "To keep what was gained by the war, and to control the class which made the secession, is the first feeling of the mass of the people in all the North and West, and this feeling will manifest itself in choosing for a second term of office the most successful general of the Northern armies."

THE Boston papers "regret to say" that the Gilmore testimonial concert and ball in the Coliseum was but thinly attended, despite the presence of a chorus of 4,125 voices, and the "bouquet of artists," numbering seventy-five persons. It is possible that the people of the Hub are weary of Gilmore.

THERE have arrived in Chicago during the present season 246 steamers, 1,217 propellors, 404 barks, 141 brigs, 8,386 schooners and 644 barges, representing a tonnage of 976,792. The clearances were: Steamers, 426; 1,213 propellers, 398 barks, 145 brigs, 8,491 schooners, 505 barges; tonnage, 2,784,021.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Coldgrove,
Joseph A. Bonham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Orlady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George W. Andrews,
Francis Shreder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David K. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker: but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives" are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and venders as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequaled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, luniarious fevers, constipation, constitutional weakness, and the functional derangement of the weaker sex, has for twenty years stood at the head of all medicines of its class—so far above them as to render competition futile. It has not yet reached the meridian of its popularity, its sale being larger now than at any period since its introduction. Its utility as a preventive of disorders engendered by an insalubrious atmosphere or unwholesome water is admitted by physicians practicing in unhealthy districts, and it is recommended as a stimulant by many practitioners who will not take the responsibility of prescribing the adulterated liquors of commerce.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR—IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal. It makes the hair rich in its quality, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is a deadly foe to the roots of the hair. Also the heat and humors of the scalp, and arrests the falling out of the hair, in time will make it grow. Nothing in the market for dressing the hair is so soft and lasting, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market Street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

These Lozenges are the most efficacious and pleasant ever yet introduced to the public and are especially recommended to Public Speakers, Singers and others who are predisposed to Affections of the Throat. Imported and for sale in dozen Boxes and 1 2- Bottles, by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually on May and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCULLY, W. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Jas. Caldwell, Jno. Dalzell, A. Bell, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Rodgers, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising those of the Inman Steamship Company, sailing from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, for AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 28, 1872.

The weekly statement of the New York banks received to-day by wire shows a decrease in deposits of $2,171,100; in legal tenders $244,300; in specie $1,830,200; in circulation $20,200. This shows a loss in reserve of $1,331,725, and with a decrease in their funds of over two millions, the discount line has been advanced $4,367,400. On the whole the showing is unfavorable.

—In local money circles the day has been a quiet one, with no special demand for money, though there is no letting up of the close condition of the market. The coal men are drawing on their bank for the first time down the river, so that thus far the rise in the river has tended to heighten the stringency; but the moral effect has been favorable, as the shipment of coal guarantees the ability of dealers here to meet their paper as it matures.

—The estimates of the amount of coal afloat ready for shipment are from ten to twelve millions of bushels; but it must be remembered that the bulk of this is up in the Monongahela river, and that it will take considerable time to lock it all through. Should the river recede in a day or two, but a moiety of the coal afloat will get off; with, however, a boating stage of water for the coming week, the greater portion of the fleet now in port will go below.

—The Chicago *Tribune* notices as in circulation there a very dangerous counterfeit $50 United States Treasury note, of which it is believed a good many are in circulation. When critically examined the engraving seems to be as fine and as accurate as the genuine. The general appearance of the bill, however, is darker than the genuine. The words "Fifty Dollars" in the center of the bill have a blurred appearance when held at a little distance. The paper, also, is stiffer and smoother, or rather oily as compared with the genuine.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 25th says: There are some indications of an easier feeling in the Chicago money market. Country banks are not asking for as much accommodation, and their deposits in the city are, in some instances, increasing. But there is still more good commercial paper offered in the street, at 1% and 2 per cent per month, than brokers can find a ready market for. Local bank, horse railway, and other stocks are also freely offered for sale yet, and the average decline in the value of such securities, in consequence of forced sales, has not been far from 5 per cent in the last two weeks.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 7, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Canton	104	104	104	104	104
Western Union Tel	79	79	79¼	79¼	79¼
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	21¾	21¾	22	22	22
Reading	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	92	92	92	92	92¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1880	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼
10-40s	108¼	108¼
New 5s	111¼	111
Gold	113¼	113¼
Currency 6s	113¼	113¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6-20s of 1861	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Pacifics	113¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	89½
Phila. and Erie	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	39½
Catawissa	38½
Oil Creek & Alley R. R.	89½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89½
United Co's of N. J.	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	14

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

October 26.—The wool market has been more active the past week, and sales have been large. The feeling is fine fleece continues to improve, and though, except in one or two instances, higher prices have not been obtained, there is a firmer feeling, and less pressure to sell. The stock remains small, and on a great deal of it the commission houses are limited in price, owners prefer ing to hold it for an advance. Many of the manufacturers are pursuing their well settled policy of buying only to immediate wants, coming into the market very frequently and purchasing to small lots. The dullness of the market for woolen goods makes manufacturers less hesitate to buy. Cali fornia wool has been sold quite largely and those who can use it are pretty well supplied with it.

In carpet wools there is nothing doing, stocks being held above the views manufacturers are willing to pay. Most of the carpet wools in the Boston market were bought at the top of the season, and holders will realize a loss upon the owners, who prefer to ship them to Philadelphia, and for the present to hold them here.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

October 26.—There has been an active inquiry the past few days for all grades of domestic, but the demand is primarily for California and Texas. Dealers now express confidence that prices will advance, consequently they prefer holding than disposing of their stock at the current rates. The stock of fleeces is unusually light, there not being over a quarter of a million pounds in this market. Foreign is very quiet, the stock of wool over stocked—a sale of 1,500 bales of Cape (probably for shipment) is reported from Boston. There is a little better feeling in the "auction" market, and prices are reported steady there. The sales here comprise 100 bales Cape at 32c; 6,000 bales Buenos Ayres at 30@36c; 2,000 lbs Texas, 32@36c; 47,000 lbs California fall, 30@32c; 20,000 lbs do spring, 36@38c; 10,000 lbs Oregon, 35@36c; 30,000 lbs super pulled at 40c; 14,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 53@56c; 32,000 lbs do X, 50@52c; 6,000 lbs do XX, 48@50c; 20,000 lbs do delaine fleece, 56@58c; 28 bags pulled, 38@50c; 3,000 lbs combing and delaine, 60c.—*Commercial.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

October 26.—The market is very firm for all kinds. The result is the last of September are about one-half of what they were at the same time last season, and while as a general thing, has not been as good. The crop is smaller than has been hitherto estimated. We have lately received a few hundred bales from the Pacific Coast, most of which are understood to be inferior, and very deficient in strength. The present crop of these countries is very deficient in quality, and considerably less in quantity than was calculated in August last. Not more than one-third of the whole yield has been of first quality, while a large proportion has been very poor. Consumers in England, as a rule, are holding off very obstinately. In England especially, they do not come into the market to any extent before November. Sales have been reported of 200 bales new at 30@35c. For old there are made of about 200 bales new at 30@35c. For old there are inquiries, but holders' views are considerably above those of buyers.

Receipts for the week.....bales 1,047
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871.....1,261
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872.....10,667
Total receipts for same period in 1871.....14,427
Imports for the week.....441
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872.....441
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872.....

The Cooperstown *Journal* says: The dealers in the country are paying from 25 to 30 cents, according to quality, and refusing an offer of 30 cents for a large lot. If they so desire all offers of 30 cents for a large lot will be accepted. The manufacturers are limited, the dealers buying only as they can place them, the brewers ordering only to supply their immediate wants, and most of the growers holding for higher prices.

The Otsego *Herald* of October 25, says: The hop trade is quite dull, as buyers do not offer prices high enough to induce sellers to part with their crop. A correspondent of the Cooperstown *Journal* says: "Hops are a little heavier sold last evening (7th) at a few days ago for 24 cents."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The long looked for "coal boat rise" has come, and river men are busily engaged in sending forward their coals to the western and southern markets. The drenching rains of yesterday and to-day caused rather dull markets. Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The demand continues fair, and sales are reported as follows: Soda ash, common 2½@2½c; refined solid, nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c; pearls 6½@6¾c; pots 10c.

APPLES.—The supply is fully up with the demand; sales fancy at $2.50@2.75 per bbl; prime $1.50@2; common $1@1.25 per bbl; receipts 2 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply exceeds the demand, causing the market to rule dull. A prime article sells at 45@6c per lb.

BUTTER.—Receipts 28 packages. The market cannot be quoted active. The principal demand is per roll, packed being more sought after, though some choice packages sell at quotations. We quote as follows: Choice fresh roll 22@25c; prime do 18@20c; prime common 16c; packers 8@10c per lb.

BEANS.—There is a good inquiry for prime new white at $1.85@2.00 per bushel; common mixed $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BEESWAX.—Market quiet with sales at 29@30c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—There is a continued active demand, and we report sales at the following figures: 6 lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3.25 per doz.; 1 lb cans $6 per doz.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote $6.50@8 per ton as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT.—Receipts are on the increase, with sales reported in a job lot way at $1.65@1.70 per bbl.

BUTTER AND PROVISIONS.—There is no change to note in market values. Dealers report an active trade demand. Some extra sales interverse are the most general sales will be cured and ready for the market. However, the stock of old meats and new is equal to fully supply the most all demands. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13c; sugar-cured shoulder 9 11c; plain shoulders 8c; sides, clear, 12c; sugar sides, do, breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 14c; pickled pigs' feet $1.75; lard, refined, in tierces 9¼. Beefs tongs, $2 50 per doz.

CHEESE.—There has been a slight advance in prices. We quote prime New York Goshen at 16½@17c; factory 14@15c; dairy at 13@14c; Ohio factory 13@14c; Ohio sweitzer 16@17c. Receipts, 60 boxes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Market quiet. Hams 8@9c; shouldered hogs; clear sides 6@6½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—In kegs or barrels at $8 per lb; small lots 9c per lb.

CANDLES.—We have no reported sales at the following quotations: Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 per bbl; Lonsville's $2 50@2 75; Adamantine $4 00@4 50 per box; clouded planter, $4 25@4 50 per lb.

NUTS.—Chestnuts, $2.75@3.00 per bushel; walnuts, 70@75c; hickorynuts, $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS.—Sales are reported as follows: Stearine, Shooting star, 20c; mould 12c.

OILS AND COAL OIL.—Market is fully supplied with the various brands. We quote: Sacketts, Bell Horrys and Carey's at $14 00@15 00 per bbl; cluster cultivated $12 00@13 00; other grades $9@11.

CONDENSED LYE.—No change in prices, with sales at $3 per case.

PEACHES.—The recent advance is sustained, standard brands selling at 2½@ gallon, with the usual advance on 10 gallon.

PEARS.—Supply light. The ruling quotations are 2½@2½@3 00.

PLUMS.—The market presents no new features worthy of mention. There is nothing doing worthy of mention, and the market is entirely without change. We quote as follows: Medium and common Damsons, bbls, $2 75. Penn Mills, bags, $2 50; Madison Mills, bags, $2 25; Rising Sun, bbls, $2 50; bags, $2 25.

PEARS.—Sales are reported as follows: Bartlett, bbls, $5 50@6 00; half barrel, $3 50; half bushel, $1 50; common core and cuttings, $1 25; sworts $1 00; middlings $1 00@1 25; fine, $1 25@1 50.

PEAS.—White, bbls, $3 50@4 00; half barrel, $2 00; Marrowfat, bbls, $3 50@4 00; half barrel, $2 00; Early, bbls, $3 50@4 00; half barrel, $2 00.

POTATOES.—We are reported sales at the following quotations: Early Rose, bbls, $2 50@2 75; Peerless, $2 50@2 75; Jersey sweets $3 50@4 00 per bbl; Baltimore sweets $3 50@4 00.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair; live ducks 75@85c per pair. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

RAGS.—No change to note. We quote at 3@3½c per lb.

RAPESEED.—There is a fair demand at $6 00 per case of six dozen.

SEED.—Timothy $3 50@3 60 per bush; flax seed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW.—Sales reported at 8@8½c.

VENISON.—There is little in the market; saddles are sold at $5@6; whole carcasses $3@4.

WHISKY.—Highwines meet with ready sale, in jobbing lots, at 95@96c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 28, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Rigs.	per Penn.	per A. V. R. R.
Monday, October 21	2,000		3,115
Tuesday, October 22	2,000		
Wednesday, October 23	2,000		3,328
Thursday, October 24	2,000		2,000
Friday, October 25	6,144		
Saturday, " 26	6,000		
Total for the week	24,080		10,259
Same week last year	961,734	102,045	464,907
To October 19, 1872	985,814	102,045	504,776
Same time, 1871	960,224	90,170	523,289
Same time, 1870	908,558	126,662	512,120
Same time, 1869	730,934	113,907	372,330
Same time, 1868	561,659	156,706	429,400

BUSINESS.

The oil market was considerably excited during the week. Towards the close a material advance was established at all points in crude and refined. In regard to the former article it certainly looks as if the prediction of $4 per barrel would be no fancy. If refined the rise was decidedly active, a number of large lots were disposed of for Eastern delivery at an advance. The fact is all is very much in the hands of the bears, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions. On the other hand the probabilities are that prices will go still higher.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,080	24,080

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

Crude Oil from October 28, 1872	985,814
Same time 1871	960,224
Same time 1870	908,558
Same time 1869	730,934
Same time 1868	561,659
Same time 1867	457,501
Same time 1866	106,649
Same time 1865	24,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,178	10,259
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,178	10,259
Total	22,356	20,518

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads from January 1st to October 26th, for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	113,905	126,662	90,170	102,618
Allegheny Valley Railroad	372,329	512,120	523,289	504,776
Total	486,227	638,782	613,459	607,394

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was steady but not very active; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last days of the week. The asking rates at Parker's are $1 50@4 55 per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our despatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market firm, but not active. The asking rates for eastern delivery are: short 26½c, November 26½c, December 26¾c per gallon.

NAPHTHA.

Continue very firm, with a larger stock to operate with; we quote city $21@; country make $20@23c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—*The Herald* says: The market is excited to-day, and there was a small advance in prices, with sales in the forenoon. Several sales of futures delivery are quoted below. Transactions in spot limited. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 03¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 02¾
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....4 02¾
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O. all year.....4 02¾
1,000 bbls upper road, R. R. all year.....4 02¾
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....4 03
1,000 bbls Pithole, spot.....4 03
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot.....4 00

NEW YORK, October 26.—Closing 3% Certs.—Crude at 4 04¼@4 05¼; the demand has become very light and the market of late very quiet and unsettled. At present there is no decided change in prices; quoted at 4 04¼@4 05¼—no quot at 25 cents per bbl for refining. Philadelphia delivery. Market very quiet, sales omitting 5,000 bbls, November delivery at 4 20@4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Market firm and unchanged at $4 30@4 40 for $45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 26.—Market quiet and firm at 4 04@4 05 for crude.

TITUSVILLE, Oct'r 26.—Market firm and active at 4 04@4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, October 26.—Market firm and quoted at 4 04@4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Market quiet; 8 W 26½c; 4 at 26¾c; 2 at 26¾c; 2 at 27c; 2 at 27½c; 2 at 28c; 2 at 28½c; 2 at 29c; 2 at 29½c; 2 at 30c; 2 at 30½c; 2 at 31c; 2 at 31½c; 2 at 32c; 2 at 32½c; 2 at

THE VERY LATEST.

SUNDAY QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

The Liquor Ordinance Not Obeyed—Mayor Medill will Continue to Enforce it, but Declines Instructions from Unofficial Individuals.

CHICAGO, October 27.—The Sunday liquor law was not so well observed to-day as on last Sunday, a majority of the beer saloons in all parts of the city being open and in North Division nearly all were open all day. Yesterday a committee, appointed by the mass meeting of Germans held the night before in opposition to the enforcement of the law, called on Mayor Medill and presented the resolutions passed by the meeting, requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the ordinance until a new city council is elected. The Mayor, in reply to the committee, said that he had no discretion in the matter of enforcing the law; that so long as this ordinance was unrepealed his duty was plain, and without expressing any opinion as to its propriety, he could not swerve from the course he had laid out for himself in this matter. He did not propose to enforce the law harshly. by the arrest of offenders, but would have them before the Courts upon summons and leave the matter there. The Mayor also replied to the address of the temperance men, insisting that he should enforce the ordinance by the arrest of the guilty parties and closing their places. He informed the committee that he should continue to act in accordance with his understanding of the law and his convictions of official duty, and respectfully declined to be instructed or commanded by unofficial individuals in relation thereto.

Contest for the Utah Seat in Congress.

SALT LAKE, October 27.—Gen. Maxwell, administration candidate for Congress, served apostle Cannon with notice of contest for his seat on the ground of illegality, the voting of aliens and infants living in open and recognized violation of the laws of Congress, throwing out Gentile votes, and for general informalities throughout the election. Testimony will be taken in a few weeks. Tremendous snow-storm to-day, unparall led for the season.

Insurance Clerk Arrested for Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Fletcher Mills, for twenty years clerk of the Delaware Safety Fire Insurance Company, is arrested as a defaulter. He had been systematically defrauding the company by issuing false certificates of scrip. The amount of the swindle is about $25,000.

Woman Suffrage Allowed in Connecticut

NORWALK, CONN., October 26.—The Board of Selectmen to-day admitted to the rights of an elector Mrs. Sarah M. T. Hunting. She will vote for Presidential Electors, and is believed to be the first female voter thus admitted.

Accident at Dayton Car Works,

Special Dis. atch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, October 26, 1872.

George Garbie, a wood worker at Barney & Smith's car works, had his right hand caught in the machinery this afternoon, and torn so badly that amputation was necessary.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage October 26, 1872.

Ents.

Kenley & Jenkins, Chicago Ill.
Girard Medical Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary Smith, Ill. ton, Chadron, Neb.
Miss E. A. Rigner, New York.
Miss Mary F. Mc Cully, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. Shumate, Warrenburg, Mo.

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

The Funeral Obsequies.

The funeral services of the late Wm. F. Johnston, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, will take place this afternoon at half past two o'clock, from the residence.

A meeting of the members of the Bar will be held this morning at nine o'clock, in the District Court room, to take suitable action in regard to the death of their fellow member, and to arrange for attending the funeral.

ACTION OF SUPREME COURT.

The death of the distinguished gentleman was announced in the Supreme Court on Saturday by the Hon. C. B. Curtis, of Erie, who spoke as follows:

May it please the Court, I have announced in the morning papers that the Hon. W. F. Johnston, ex-Governor of this State, died at his residence in this city, at twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deceased, as is well known to your Honors and the members of the bar, has filled many positions of great importance and no or in this Commonwealth, and many in the other States, as a counsellor at this bar. He was born in Westmoreland county in the year 1808, and was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He received his education at the Classical Academy, and practiced at this same place. He early removed to Armstrong county and settled in Kittanning, where he continued the practice of his profession and won for himself the great est esteem, and an enviable reputation for ability and probity of character. Of his later advancements I need not speak, as they are well known to all. He would have been of a very remarkable family. His father, Alexander Johnston, died only a few months since at Allegheny, near Youngstown, Westmoreland county. He came when a very young man from the county of Armagh, Ireland, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he became a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, a respectable public post ions, and rear ng and educating a large family. Two of his sons, Thomas and Alexander were Captains in the regular army—having graduated at West Point—and died in the service. Another, Richard, served as Lieutenant in the Mex can war, and was killed in the battle of Monterey. Another son, Colonel John W., served with distinction through the Mexican war as Captain, and was a Colonel in the army of the rebellion, and now lives at the old homestead at Kingston. Another, Edward, for some time past has been a leading lawyer in the State of Iowa, resides at Fort Madison. Two others, James and Robert, reside in Westmoreland county. I desire simply, at this time, to offer my sympathy to the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, and I now move that this court, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Chief Justice Thompson expressed the sorrow which the announcement occasioned, and ordered that an appropriate minute be entered upon the records, and that court adjourn.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor Blackmore, on Saturday, by request of a number of influential citizens, issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Ruler of all things to remove from this world William F. Johnston, late Governor of Pennsylvania, and long one of the most distinguished citizens of the State and of this city; and

WHEREAS, It has been arranged that the obsequies of the illustrious deceased take place on the 28th inst., and which he was for many years a respected citizen.

Therefore, I recommend that both branches of the Councils of this city assemble in their Chamb rs in Municipal Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 28th inst., to take such action in the premises as may seem proper, and to be represented in the usual manner at the funeral of said William F. Johns on

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

The Common Council, which met in session on Saturday, adjourned to meet this morning, at ten o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body. The Select Council will also meet for the same purpose.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The deceased was a member of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a prominent member of the Protestant Association. The various lodges of these orders have held meetings and arranged to take part in the obsequies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas's First Concert.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has visited this city several times and while he has not always met the expectations of the merits of his orchestral organization deserved, the character of his audience was such as to encourage him to repeat his visits. And he has always been successful. Our objection to the entertainment furnished by Mr. Thomas was, that strictly classical music monopolized too large a part of the programme. This remedied, the public were not slow to express their appreciation of it by approval. He comes to us now with an orchestra much larger in numbers and increased strength as to talent, while Mr. Geo. ge J. Ungerer, a tenor of universally recognized ability, will very pleasantly supplement the orchestral per ormances.

We have already publi hed the programme for the first concert, which takes place at Lafayette Hall this evening. It is one of the best of the many excellent musical treats furnished to our harmo ic loving people. The seats for this evening *He deserves full houses*, and we shall be disappointed if the result should be otherwise.

The Strakosch Concerts.

The Strakosch concert troupe consisting of Carlotta Patti, Nic Ca ry, Mlle Carreno, Signor Mario, Mo. Satter, and a grand orchestra will appear at Liberty Hall, on the evenings of the Eighth and Ninth of November next.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS is lively about the wharves.

THE Veteran Legion returned home yesterday.

THE rise in the rivers has made the coal men happy.

ANOTHER week of the Katie Putcam Troupe at the Academy.

THE paving of Water street with locust blocks is progressing favorably.

THERE were nineteen "drunks," &c., before the Mayor on Saturday morning.

THERE are no indications, so far, that the horse epidemic has reached this city.

THE inclement weather of Saturday night spo led the proposed Republican meeting.

STATED meeting of Councils to-day. The ratification of Mayor Medill will be dispos d of finally.

COL. ORR, the largest cotton dealer in Cleveland, was in our city on Saturday, and attracted considerable attention.

The night school of the Forbes district, Sixth ward, will open this evening, at seven o'clock, in the old school house.

A young man named William Anderson had one of his legs broken at the Hope Spice Mills, on Saturday, while attempting to move a large log.

During the past two days the rush of wa er out of Turtle creek, near Lock No. 2, has formed a bar of sand which is seriously obstructed the navigation.

THE Gas Committee of Councils will not recommend the erection of any more lamp posts in the center ward unless the East End was Company furnishes more gas.

THERE will be a mee ing of the members of the bar, at nine o'clock this morning, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the death of ex-Governor Johnston.

A BOILER test ed to be used on a road wagon was on Saturday, in South Pittsburgh. The contents of the wagon were sca tered promi cuously on Carson street along an entire block.

A COLORED MAN named John Russell, of the Sixth ward, was seriously injured on Saturday by a falling section of the chi nney on the building occupied by Mr. Gaw with false pretenses in giving deponent a check on Hart, Caughey & Co. for $5 when he had no funds to meet it. Warrant issued.

TWO large rafts moored on the north side of the Allegheny river above the Mechanic street bridge, broke loose and floated down the river. In their course the rafts collided at a point near the railroad bridge, and the crews of rafts and a barge, which also were carried off.

ON SATURDAY morning a name of ra ts and a yawl on Fan Handle Railroad ca ne to South Pittsburgh. As one look ann ounced ing the residence of Mr. Hall, in the town on the Mt. Washington road was also scanned away by the rain, and the house left in a critical condition.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on Saturday at the terminus of Madison avenue, on the Ridge's run plank road, Allegheny, by a large quantity of gravel having slid down during the night. For a considerable distance along the road four feet of gravel was deposited, making the place almost impassable.

THE Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, over the remains of an infant son, only two days old, of Mr. Harvey, who lives on Centre avenue, near Aiken's livery stable. Dr. Thom as et al's opinion that the child had died of internal trouble, and the verdict accordingly with this opinion was rendered.

THERE were fifty-nine cases before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning. George Gibbs, for drunkenness and vagrancy, and Thirty-Sixth street, was fined $5 and costs; for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, thirty days; John Sullivan, for disorderly conduct, thirty days; Thomas Ryan, for vagrancy, thirty days. The others of the cases were principally common drunks.

THE Democrats of the Ninth ward held a primary election on Saturday night, when the following nominations were made: For Select Council, Marker Rush; Common Council, Joseph G. Riddle; School Director, Wm. J. Mc-Cutcheon; Judge of Election, Joseph Rigner; Assessor, Albert Seidenstricker; Inspector, Cornelius Kelly; Return Inspector, Joseph M. Yost; Constable, Edward McDonough.

THURSDAY morning about eleven o'clock, a man named James Smith, while looking in the show window of Strassburger & Joseph, on Federal above Fifth street, Strassburger & Joseph, on Federal above Fifth street, Allegheny, his hear slipped through the grating, when his head penetrated one of the lights of the window. The light was valued at five dollars. Mr. Smith informed officer Atkinson, who was standing near at the time, that it could not be would pay for the damage he had done.

A CHARGE of false pretenses was made on Saturday before Alderman J. B. Smith, against Hallock Harris, D. S. Haymaker prosecutor. Mr. Haymaker alleged that on the 19th inst., the defendant gave him a check for one hundred dollars on the Enterprise Savings Bank. The check was dated October 26, and when he presented it for payment he was informed that the accused had no funds in the bank. The usual papers were made out.

AN infant child of Mr. Keerle, a glass blower, who resides at the corner of Green and Wylie, died suddenly Saturday morning. The child was as well as usual on Friday o'clock, but then took sick and died at seven o'clock. Dr. Mc andless was called and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains when a verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered.

ABOUT eight o'clock Saturday night two young men named Harvey Hinchey and Robert Chidley were creating a disturbance at the corner of Madison avenue and Main street, Allegheny, when officers McWhirter and Mellon interfered on the scene, and arrested them. They in turn opposed the officers desperately, and in the encounter a stand in a grocery store was broken, but the officers finally secured the two in the lock-up. Last evening they were headed to hearing before Mayor Calmer, when Hinchey was fined fifteen and Chidley ten dollars, which were paid.

EQUALIZATION.

The Ordinance Passed Finally.

Mr. Negley Produces an Assessment Record and Raises an Excitement—Death of Ex-Governor Johnston Announced.

The Common Council met Saturday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present. When the roll was called, Messrs. B. Dickson, B. H. Negley, L. E. Johns and H. S. Bavm answered "present under protest."

President Oliver stated that the *protest* would not be recorded, and that the names would be recorded as usual.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Gazzam then moved that the rules be suspended to consider the equalization ordinance on final passage.

The ayes and nays were called, and resulted

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Baum, Bradley, Cleland, Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Houck, Jones, Kerr, Koverman, Kurtz, Lettler, Meyer, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McConway, McGregor, Newell, Patterson, Ponder, Rahle, Ramsey, Riley, Roth, Semple, Sipe, Sprague, Verner, Young and President Oliver—37.

Nays—Messrs. Barker, Baum, Dickson, Johns, Kohne, Negley, R. H., Negley, Wm. B., and Woolslayer—6.

The rules were therefore suspended—more than three-fourths having voted in the affirmative.

The President read the ordinance for the third time.

Mr. McCandless moved the final passage of the ordinance.

MR. NEGLEY'S TACTICS.

Mr. Wm. B. Negley then stated that he had, from the beginning, opposed the ordinance, for the reason that it could not be legally passed until the South Side members had been admitted to seats. He had opposed the measure upon principle, believing that it was not practical, and would not accomplish the end aimed at. He was clearly of the opinion that few years would not elapse until members of Councils would realize their error. He had a few weeks ago, in the absence of Mr. Negley, had refused to sell cheaper than eastern factories. The reason is that they are able to obtain the services of superintendents, and employ only skilled workmen in every branch of their business, using only the very best material in the manufacture of their goods. They are capable and expecting a fair living price—rather selling their work at a reasonable profit than making it a hobby to ruin their hands. They fully understand the motto of a "nimble sixpence being better than a slow shilling." The skilful workman will not do for what is considered a low price by those who understand anything about the value of labor, as in this firm manufacture. Let all who want any articles in their line call at the repos tory, Nos. 167, 169, and 171 Penn street, or at the factory, Nos. 104 and 106 Fourth avenue, Allegheny, where specimens of their work can be seen, and where all kinds of repairing of carriages of every description, and all work entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Suits for Damages Against Railways.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Thomas W. Headley, Esq., attorney for Anthony Gamb rd, coal and coke dealer, brought an action for damages against James P. Layng, B. H. Rubbs, and Joseph B. Dorrington, respective superintendents of freight and transportation on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, being operated under the Pennsylvania Company. The plaintiff alleges that the respective companies and their discriminated unjustly and injuriously against him, as a shipper of coal and coke, and have refused him cars for transportation while furnishing the same facilities to other companies in the same business, in which they themselves are engaged. The plaintiff avers that in consequence of the unfair claims damages in the sum of $10,000. A writ was issued against each of the defendants, and the results of the suits will be looked for with interest.

Prize Fight—Man Shot.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the employees at Morehead's mill, in Soho, retired to a quiet spot in the neighborhood of Gazzam's Hill, for the purpose of witnessing a regular fight between a couple of their companions. The fight came off without any programme, and one of the men was being badly abused, when a friend of his drew a pistol and fired at his opponent. The ball took effect in the man's neck. He was taken to the office of Dr. McCook, who extracted the ball and pronounced the wound not dangerous. Officer Mesmore arrested the man supposed to have fired the shot and took him to the Central Station House, but could not furnish sufficient evidence to warrant his detention and he was released. The name of the man shot, or all of the others concerned, refused to give any names.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

The Fur Season at Hand—The Styles That Will be Worn—The Lowest Prices—Positively but One Price.

The fur season is here and the ladies are naturally looking around for the purpose of ascertaining where the latest and most styles may be obtained at the lowest prices. The styles for the season are very beautiful and of such a character as to give the greatest satisfaction, being not only such as are best adapted to give warmth and comfort to the wearer, but they also add to the appearance and dress of the lady who wears them. In fact, every thing in this season form such an important part of the fashionable lady's wardrobe that they will be handled and worn by and among the most desirable and beautiful goods are the black marten and the fur seal. The marten will be worn in muffs and capes, and will vary in grade and price from the lowest grades, which are very rich and pretty, to the highest and most elegant goods suited to the means and taste of the best dressed ladies in our metropolitan cities. The seal will be worn in muffs, capes, collar and turbans. The turbans will be quite popular as a head dress for winter wear, and for comfort cannot be excelled. Mink sable will be the great staple and will be used in muffs, boas, Engenias and Berthas. The muffs are worn rather large, and have four stripes or rings. Astrachan and Alaska furs will continue to maintain their place in popular favor. Parties in the fur house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, our lady friends will find one of the most complete assortments to be found in the city, and at prices fully as low as any house of any house in the country. All goods are being marked down to the very lowest cash prices, and the one price system is strictly enforced.

THE EAST EXCELLED.

How it is Done—Workman & Davis Carriage Builders—How They Undersell Their Competitors.

The very low prices for which the firm of Workman & Davis, the great carriage builders of Allegheny, have been selling vehicles has attracted attention and secured them a trade far in advance of their rivals. It is now the fashion for people to go and sell cheaper than eastern factories. The reason is that they are able to obtain the services of superintendents, and employ only skilled workmen in every branch of their business, using only the very best material in the manufacture of their goods. They are capable and expecting a fair living price—rather selling their work at a reasonable profit than making it a hobby to ruin their hands. They fully understand the motto of a "nimble sixpence being better than a slow shilling." The skilful workman will not do for what is considered a low price by those who understand anything about the value of labor, as in this firm manufacture. Let all who want any articles in their line call at the repos tory, Nos. 167, 169, and 171 Penn street, or at the factory, Nos. 104 and 106 Fourth avenue, Allegheny, where specimens of their work can be seen, and where all kinds of repairing of carriages of every description, and all work entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, having been so well attended, and the lots sold to the liberal patronage of a discerning public, thus assuring beyond peradventure the permanent success of the project, it is now the duty of the purchasers to build in the section, with the most delightful surroundings within a few hours' ride, and conveyed to and from the city on completion of their railroad, and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The Company, in view of the high advanced season, have resolved to defer further public sales until spring, but to offer the balance of the lots remaining unsold at private sale at the former prices, with an urgent demand of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continues to sell at private sale the lots on the following terms, to wit: One-fourth cash, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, with interest added to the deferred payments. Buyers will call on the property, or at their office, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, also at their office at Castle Shannon, George Smith, Esq., gentlemanly agent stand by and will show the lots and full information can be had at all the above named places. No lots in the line of the railroad passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices.

Pure Whiskies

At Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Where to Buy Clothing.

Persons contemplating the purchase of clothing will consult their interests by calling and examining the immense and very superior stock of fall and winter garments and suits for gentlemen and boys, at the Boston, Sign-of-the-Golden-Eagle Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block, Pittsburgh, and No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City. They cannot fail to be suited in quality, style and fit. We would direct special attention to their large and fine assortment of fall and winter overcoats. The garments are equal to custom made in every respect. At this house will also be found a full line of gents' furnishing goods. In the department the lowest ever offered in the city, we would note the extraordinary bargains offered in gent's underwear. Call and see for yourself.

Old Monongahela Whisky.

All the approved brands at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Read These Terms.

The Second National Loan and Homestead Association will sell those beautiful lots at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for one-tenth cash, balance in fifty monthly payments, without interest. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M. Wednesday, October 30.

Free Excursion

Tickets to the sale of the Second National Loan and Homestead Association will be furnished at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway depot office, Allegheny, next Wednesday morning, October 30, for the sale at Edgeworth. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M.

The Stove to Buy.

Buy the Million if you would obtain a cook stove that will render better satisfaction than any other now in use. Manufactured and sold by John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street.

It W ll Pay Everybody

Desiring a delightful country home on extraordinary advantageous terms, to call and visit the Second National Loan and Homestead Association next Wednesday morning at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Wednesday, October 30,

Is the day fixed for the sale of those large and beautiful lots at Edgeworth Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, by the Second National Loan and Homestead Association.

The Gas Works

Are now being built and Water Works are projected for the lots to be sold at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, October 30th.

Families Supplied

With pure liquors by Getty & Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the Peruvian Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8.50. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON.
179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

THE RAILROADS.

New Schedule—Changes in Time.

A new schedule goes into effect on the Pennsylvania Railroad on and after to-day. The trains hereafter will arrive and depart as follows, city time:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail	1:05 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
Fast Line	1:35 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Pittsburgh Express	8:00 A. M.	
Cincinnati Express	8:40 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southern Express	12:40 P. M.	
Through Passenger	1:25 P. M.	
Pacific Express	1:40 P. M.	2:50 A. M.
Way Passenger	8:20 P. M.	
Philadelphia Express		5:20 P. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:10 A. M.	4:00 P. M.

LOCAL TRAINS.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Wells, No. 1	6:20 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Brinton, No. 1	7:2 A. M.	4:47 P. M.
Homewood, No. 1	7:45 A. M.	9:10 A. M.
Wells, No. 2	9:30 A. M.	11:20 A. M.
Wells, No. 3	11:10 A. M.	1:20 P. M.
Wells, No. 4	1:10 P. M.	11:50 A. M.
Homewood, No. 2	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Wells, No. 5	4:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.
Brinton, No. 2	6:50 P. M.	9:20 P. M.
Braddock, No. 1	7:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Homewood, No. 3	8:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Brinton, No. 3	11:10 P. M.	
Wells, No. 6		11:05 P. M.

The connection will arrive at 10 A. M., and depart at 12:25 P. M., being five minutes earlier in arrival and ten minutes earlier in departing than under the old schedule.

The changes in the through trains are as follows: The Fast Line, which left at 7:10 now leaves at 7:35 A. M. The Cincinnati Express leaves at 1:00 P. M., instead of 12:50, and is ten minutes later arriving. The Southern Express arrives at 12:40 P. M. instead of 9:10 A. M. The Through Passenger arrives ten minutes earlier, and the Pacific Express arrives at 1:40 P. M. instead of 2:05, and leaves at 2:50 A. M. instead of 1:20.

The local trains are not materially changed. The Homewood No. 1, which left for Homewood at 6:10 A. M., and arrived at 7:20 A. M. now leaves at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 8:20 A. M. The Homewood No. 3, leaving at 7:30 P. M. and arriving at 10:50 P. M. an additional train to Wells No. 2 arrives at 9:10 A. M. instead of 8:50. The Wells train, which arrived at 10:05 A. M. has been discontinued, but will be supplied by the Johnstown accommodation, which arrives at 10:10 A. M.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Suits for Damages Against Railways.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Thomas W. Headley, Esq., attorney for Anthony Gamb rd, coal and coke dealer, brought an action for damages against James P. Layng, B. H. Rubbs, and Joseph B. Dorrington, respective superintendents of freight and transportation on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, being operated under the Pennsylvania Company. The plaintiff alleges that the respective companies and their discriminated unjustly and injuriously against him, as a shipper of coal and coke, and have refused him cars for transportation while furnishing the same facilities to other companies in the same business, in which they themselves are engaged. The plaintiff avers that in consequence of the unfair claims damages in the sum of $10,000. A writ was issued against each of the defendants, and the results of the suits will be looked for with interest.

Furious Driving—Disorderly Conduct.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night three men were driving about the Fifth ward in a buggy, shouting loudly and disturbing the peace generally. Officer Sayers and Kennedy arrested them near the corner of High street and Wylie avenue. One of the men got away, but the other two were taken to the Central Station House. The arrest was not effected without some trouble. When the officers and the prisoners were passing the station house of Mr. Duffy, Wylie avenue, several women were thrown at them, and the crowd called the policemen some very abusive names. The mob did not follow them, however, and brought them to the station house, where they gave their names as McPherson and Jerry Foley. They were locked up for the night, and at the morning hearing McPherson was fined fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment, was sentenced to the work house for sixty days. Foley was discharged in the morning the defendant will take breakfast at Claremont. Foley was assessed ten dollars and costs, which were paid. The police arrested John Kelly, Charles Chambers and Patrick Laden on a charge of shooting at and throwing stones at the officers while making the arrests referred to, but at the hearing evidence sufficient to hold the accused was not forthcoming, and they were discharged.

Grant Street.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our councils meet to-day, and the Grant street matter will come up. Would it not be well for our councilmen to remember that the eyes of the whole community are upon them, and if they allow Grant street to be vacated it can never be remedied? Besides, the new wards of the South Side are interested, and have not now a voice in the matter. I don't think this is

EQUALIZATION.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

Malicious Injury to Railway Property.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through their Solicitors in this county, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, have, in the conviction of Robert McCarthy, for the removal of a switch, taught a wholesome lesson to persons who, through revenge, malice, or other improper motives, seek to injure or destroy railway property. McCarthy had been employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but for some reason had been discharged. As a spirit of revenge, he maliciously opened a switch, for the purpose of wrecking a freight house in the city, and had he not been discovered in the act, the result would have been fatal. Trains passed on that track would have been switched off upon the siding, and had came in collision with the cars there, or a train going in the opposite direction would have been thrown entirely off the track. In either case there would have been a serious damage to property, and loss of life might have likewise resulted. The law is explicit in these two elements of murder. In that they exhibit a most malicious disposition to destroy life or property, and the same category with arson and burglary, because in their perpetration life may be sacrificed. The law considers, therefore, in reviving its penal code, made malicious injury to railroads a felony. For one hundred and forty second section of the code provides that if any person shall wilfully and maliciously displace, remove or destroy, stone or other thing, or any part of any railroad, or shall maliciously turn, move or divert any switch or other machinery, or shall maliciously make or show a false or deceptive or any signal light upon or near any railroad, or do anything with intent to obstruct, upset, overthrow, injure or destroy any engine, car, or truck used on such railroad, or to endanger the safety of any person travelling up on such railroad, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding ten years. The penalty is very severe, but it is proportioned to the enormity of the offence. Every person who travels upon a railroad has something at stake in this matter, and those rep esent ing that legal department of our railways cannot do the public and the companies which they represent a better service than to prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law all offenses against the section which we have just quoted.

Church Extension Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Church Extension and Aid Society of the Methodist (Non Episcopal) Church was held yesterday afternoon in the Fifth avenue Methodist church, E. G. Westfall pastor. T. H. Calhoner, President, occupied the chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, Rev. —— was appointed. After reading of the Scriptures by J. B. Lucas, pastor of the Mt. Oliver church, Birmingham, and prayer, addresses were delivered by Rev. M. Mc Brewer, pastor of First church, Pittsburgh, who read an animated and telling report of the progress of the organization, and referred to the great work in hand and words of encouragement to the laborers in the field. Rev. Spencer lives in a house in the Eleventh ward, as stated at about $4,000, which he values at $5,000. A resident man in the Thirteenth ward has a house and lot worth $6,000, which he values at $8,000. Rev. Mr. Mc Brewer's assessment. These inequalities were simply outrageous, and it was the duty of Councils to demand that the equalization ordinance was framed. It was not just that a man who had $4,000 worth of property to pay $4 more than one that was rather a contemptible one, and he would only refer to it as a matter of fact that the Mc Brewer valuation, as had been stated, was $4,000. Mr. Negley's valuation of $2,000 on property was $2,000 more than he could